

Hotel. It is approximately one and a half miles east of Punta Colorada.

Literature Cited

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Range Extension for *Terebra ornata* GRAY, 1834

by

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On September 6, 1959, Dr. Donald Shasky, Dr. Albert Martin, and I left Puerto Peñasco, Sonora, Mexico, by boat for Saint George Island. The main objective was to dredge the area immediately surrounding the island. Soon after leaving Puerto Peñasco we encountered large ground swells, and due to the small size of the boat we considered it wiser to return. Before turning around we lowered the dredge to sample the bottom. The location was approximately four miles southeast of Puerto Peñasco in 60 to 80 feet of water. The single haul contained one live 88 mm. X 19 mm. specimen of *Terebra ornata* Gray, 1834, several living *Oliva polypasta* Duclos, 1833, and one *Strombina dorsata* (Sowerby, 1832), among a number of other shells.

This is the first report of *Terebra ornata* Gray, 1834, from a collecting station as far north as Puerto Peñasco. The type locality for this shell as listed in Myra Keen's "Sea Shells of Tropical West America" is Panama (seemingly confined to that area). In Reeve's *Conchologia Iconica* the habitat is given as the Galapagos Islands. Dr. Shasky and I have obtained *T. ornata* Gray, 1834, from the shrimp trawlers in

Guaymas, and several specimens were taken off Espiritu Santo Island, Gulf of California, in 80 fathoms on the Ariel Expedition in August of 1960.

Terebra ornata Gray, 1834, can be expected throughout the Gulf of California and southward to Panama and the Galapagos Islands.

Haliotids and Stomatellids from Swain's Reef, Queensland

by

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Recently, several lots of Archaeogastropoda were received for identification and comparison. As the collecting station was "new" to the writer, and as several of the lots presented some interesting distributional data, it was thought that a few brief notes might be of general interest. All of the specimens were taken on Swain's Reef, about 200 miles off the Queensland Coast of Australia (Lat. 21°00'30" S.; Long. 152°E. approx.).

Family: STOMATIIDAE

Stomatella varia (A. Adams)

The lot consisted of a single specimen that, except for size (10 mm.), fits into other sets of the species from various localities in the far western Pacific. The specimen was larger than Easter Island material and smaller than Melanesian and Micronesian lots. However, as only a single specimen was available, such comparisons have little or no value. A larger series is needed to establish if a definite cline exists.

Stomatolina sanguinea (A. Adams)

Again, only a single specimen was available. In size, shape, and sculpturing, the specimen matched the typical species. However, in coloration this specimen fits into the Tuamotu Archipelago series. That is, the coloration is pink to rose, rather than the usual scarlet or white with dark maculations. As no mention was noted in Cotton's paper on the Archaeogastropoda, this may be a new record for this species in Australian waters.

Family: HALIOTIDAE

Haliotis ovina Gmelin

Several specimens, indistinguishable from any other lot, were in the shipment. There was nothing noted to separate this population of the species from lots collected over the general range.

(?) Haliotis crebiscalpta Sowerby

Two examples of what the writer refers to as this species were present. A very similar shell, perhaps a geographical race at the most, has been noted from the Capricorn Group and the Keppel Islands, both off the Queensland Coast. Some have identified these as H. dissona Iredale, while others have referred to them as a new and undescribed species. The Swain's Reef specimens in coloration were a rusty red, with few maculations, compared to other Australian lots, which are red with strong maculations of green and gray. The New Caledonian specimens examined were gray-green with red or rusty maculations. The two shells were less lamellose than Australian specimens, yet were more highly sculptured than the New Caledonian specimens. In other words, they appear to be an intermediate cline between two populations, except for coloration. As Swain's Reef is well offshore and closer to New Caledonia than the two other known localities, such an intermediate cline could be expected.

SAN DIEGO

The new Club formed in San Diego in November, 1960, elected the following officers at its regular meeting in January, 1961: John Souder, President; David L. Leighton, Vice-President; Mrs. Kay Webb (730 Date Avenue, Chula Vista), Secretary-Treasurer. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month, starting at 7:30 p.m. The Junior Naturalists room of the Museum of Natural History in Balboa Park is headquarters for the Club, which had 64 enrolled members as of February 9, 1961.

Information Desk

What's the Difference?

by

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In the course of a few years a variety of manuscripts and letters pass across an editor's desk. Many interesting problems come along with these, some serious and some not so serious. Sometimes it is quite apparent that the more or less un-careful use of the English language intrudes into the writing of persons who know better, and they are thus misled into expressing themselves inaccurately or even into making a completely incorrect statement. We propose to bring up, from time to time, such points which seem to cause embarrassment or even worse. For today we pick, at random, a pair of words: type and typical.

The word "type" in taxonomic literature is used to designate the (usually unique) specimen upon which a species or subspecies is founded, the specimen which served as the "model" for the author when describing the new taxon. There are, of course, a number of different "types", such as holotype, paratype, etc. A future article in this column will deal with these. The word "type" in essentially the same sense is also used in combinations, such as type species, type genus, type locality. The type specimen, as already implied, is the one specimen which was before the author at the time he described his new species or other taxon. A type species is that species upon which a genus is founded and, similarly, the type genus is the basis for the family. The type locality is that geographical location from which the type specimen was collected. According to the rules of the International Committee on Nomenclature no one can ever change the type specimen, the type species, the type genus or the type locality as originally established. It is true, the type specimen may be assigned to a wrong genus or the same species may have been validly described previously and thus the new description with the new name becomes invalid, but the type specimen remains